STACK 6
ANNEX

x H098 B.104
[v.44]

Scrapbooks of mounted news, portraits, etc.
[Italy, Europe, Egypt, etc.]

Venice.

" There is a glorious city in the sea,
" The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets,
" Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea weed
Clings to the marble of her palaces."

Rogers.

" Venetia, Venetia,
Chi non ti vede non ti pretia."

Dieci Tavole.

A. D. 421. 697

" Lorsqu'au cinquieme siècle des hordes de Barbares, comme les Vandales,
" Souabes, Bourguignons, Goths etc. descendirent vers les pleines fertiles de
" l'Italie Septentrionale, les provinces venitiennes furent les premieres envahies et
" leurs populations effrayées cherchèrent leur s salut sur les îles des Lagunes "

" A few in fear,
" Flying away from him whose boast it was
" That the grass grew not where his horse had trod,
" Gave birth to Venice— "

Rogers.

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VOLUME 44

Fine Arts

Mrs. T. Stevens
Oct. 19, 1948
* 4098 B.104 v44

"Procuratie" 1496. North.

La Torre dell'Orologio. 1496.

SAN MARCO. 10th 11th century. EAST

CAMPANILE. 888 - 1417.

Palazzo Ducale 800 - 1424. Palazzo Reale 1584. South.

— LA PIAZZA. —

Howells calls this square "THE HEART OF VENICE." It is 576 feet long and 270 feet wide. It is paved with marble and trachyte [volcanic rock]. THE EAST SIDE is bounded by the church of St Mark. Thence turning SOUTH, one passes through THE PIAZZETTA between the Doges and Royal Palace past the columns of the Winged Lion and St Theodore to the GRAND CANAL, where at the marble steps are the head quarters of the gondoliers. Turning NORTH, passing under the clock tower one enters a narrow street the Merceria, the principal business street. It leads to the RIALTO. The other three sides of the square are bounded by palaces erected from 1496 to 1810. The lower floors are arcades, cafés and retail stores. In the evenings all VENICE assembles in this PIAZZA, to promenade, to gossip, to listen to the military band, which plays four evenings each week.

This LOGGETTA was erected by Sansovino in 1540. It was a place of rendezvous for the Nobili. The outside statues and reliefs of marble and the statues within of Madonna, Jesus and John in gilded terra cotta are the work of Sansovino. Its bronze doors were cast in 1750. It stands at the base of the CAMPANILE - a tower which is 322 feet high erected in 888 in the time of Doge PIETRO TRIBUNO, restored in 1329. The angel on its summit [16 feet high] was placed there in 1517. Its ascent is by a winding inclined plane.

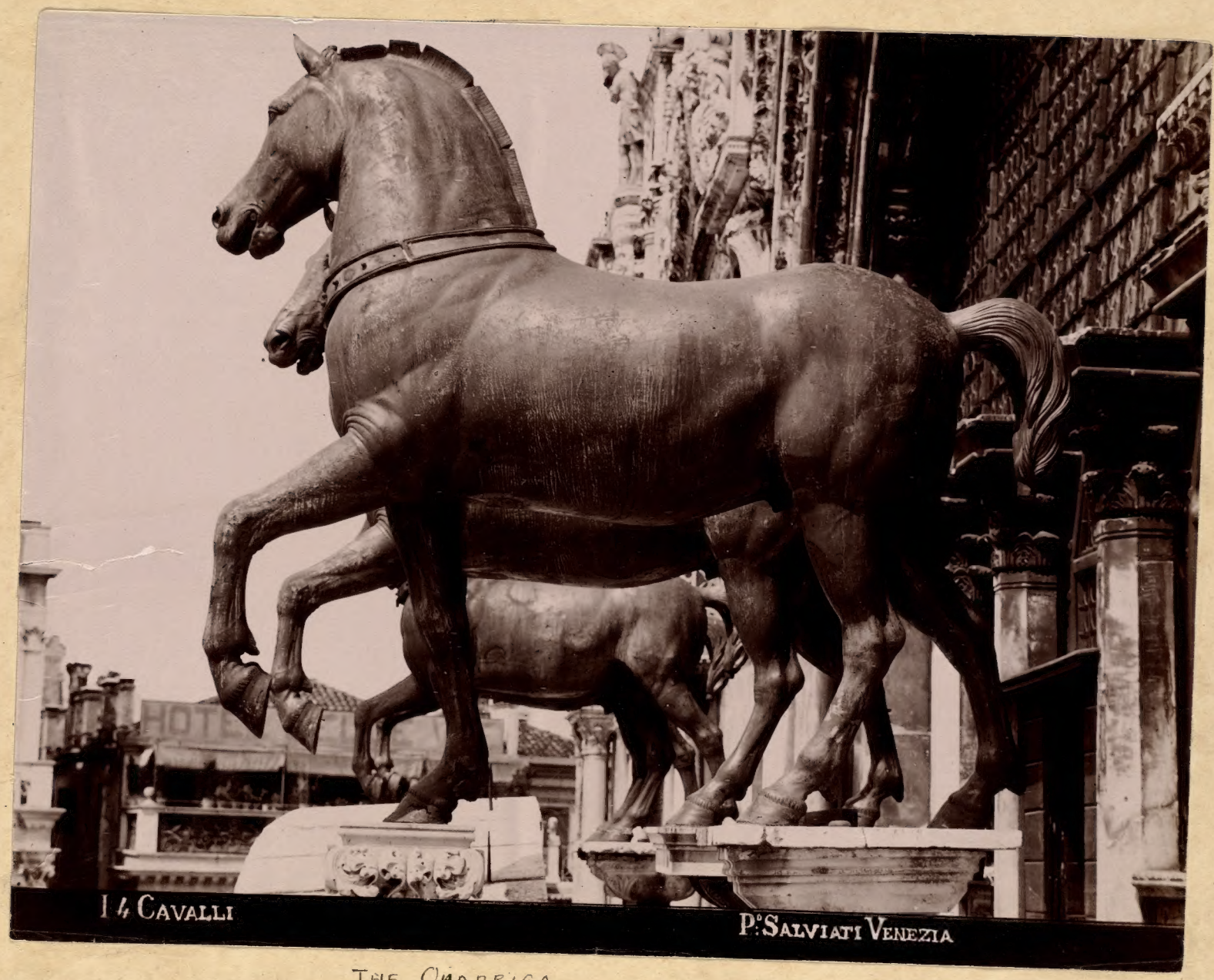
The fire watchman on its top can see not only the city, the sea, and encircling lagoons and the islands and the plains but the far away Alps.

THE "SAN MARCO" CATHEDRAL is a small low but picturesque building - It is only 249 feet long and 168 feet wide - It is a brick structure of the 10th and 11th century - Its walls outside are incrusted with marble and inside with marbles and mosaics. In the 12th century it was remodeled in the Byzantine form with Oriental magnificence. It is in the form of a Greek cross and is surmounted by three large Byzantine domes and many smaller ones. Its Gothic facade was added in the 15th century. Its entrances are marked by innumerable columns and on pedestals over the main entrance are four bronze horses.

P.ª I.ª N.º 15443 VENEZIA - BASILICA DI S. MARCO L'INTERNO. (XI.° SECOLO)

In the vestibule in the front of the main entrance a lozenge of red and white marble marks the spot where one July day in 1177 the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa knelt before Pope Alexander III. saying, "Non tibi sed Petro" to whom the Pope proudly replied "Et mihi et Petro." Over the main door is a mosaic of the "Crucifixion" designed by Titian. The older mosaics are of the 11th Century. The many colored marbles of the floor are wavy caused by innundations. Under the high altars rest the bones of SAINTS MARK brought to VENICE from Alexandria. They were burned up in 976 but that fact does not disturb the faithful. The RELICS are still there.

Its color scheme is superb - indescribable. Its screen, pulpits, pavement, candelabra, walls, ceilings, its five hundred marble columns, and its forty thousand square feet of mosaics, are all harmonious, bewilderingly Barbaric and beautiful. The interior and exterior is prolific of legends - Chapel, columns all have their story true or fanciful - Every successive added something to enhance its magnificence. It is an immense Jewel Box by some Byzantine Cellini -



THE QUADRIGA.

Over the main entrance are four horses of gilded bronze, long attributed to the Greek artist Lysippus, but now believed to be the work of some Roman artist of the time of NERO. They are thought to have originally stood on the arch of NERO: and subsequently on that of TRAJAN. They were sent by CONSTANTINE to Constantinople and brought back in 1204 by Doge DANDOLO. NAPOLEON. in 1794 carried them off to Paris whence they were returned in 1815.

"A glorious team of horses!' I should like to have the opinion of a good judge of horse flesh.
"What seemed strange to me was that closely viewed they appear heavy while from the piazza below
"they look light as deer—"

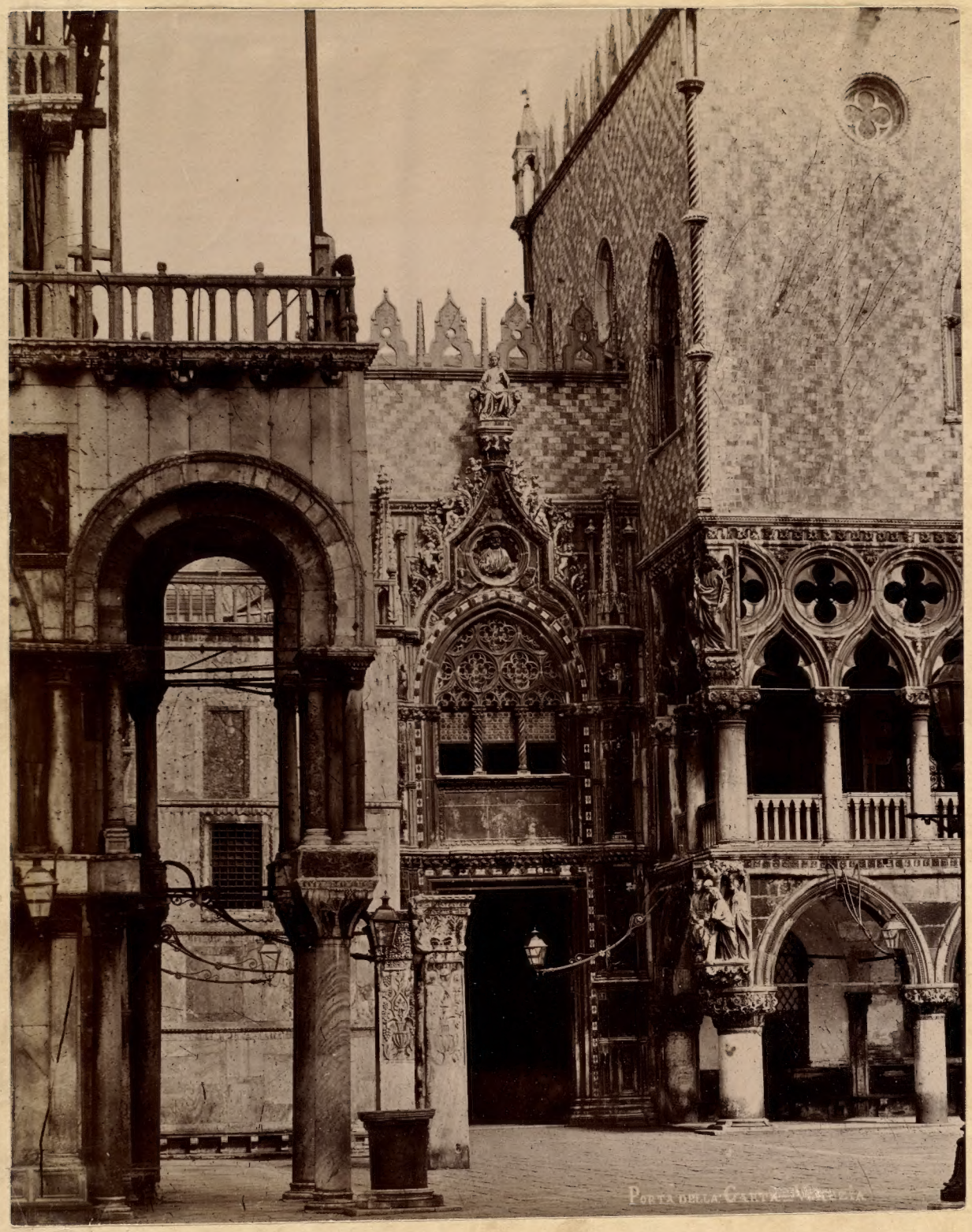
GOETHE.

DETAIL OF Exterior Decoration.

Plenty of Legend but very little known about it-

Entrance to the GRAND CANAL.

The first building on the left is the DOGANA or Custom House Its vane is a gilded figure of Fortune standing on the world. It was built in 1676. Next comes the Seminario Patriarchale 1670 with a valuable library a "Holy Family" by Da Vinci and a portrait by Titian, Next comes the church of Santa Maria della Salute which commemorates the deliverance of Venice from the Plague of 1630-31 which carried off 46.490 persons. From its position the church is imposing although its architecture is open perhaps to criticism Among its pictures are a "St Mark" by Titian, Two beautiful Madonnas by Sassoferrato and a Marriage in Cana of which Ruskin says- "This picture by Tintoretto unites color as rich as Titian's with light and shade as forcible as Rembrandts and far more decisive"



Porta della Carta.

The entrance to the Cortile, court yard of the Doge's Palace built in 1440- From the small column the decrees of the Senate were read to the people- This gateway was thus named because it was where the secretaries wrote. The figure of Justice is enthroned between two lions.

CORTILE DEL PAL° DUCALE

In this court yard are two cisterns (1556) (1559) (Putealé)
In the back ground is the "Scala dei Giganti." Giants Staircase.

THE SCALA GIGANTI.

The Scala dei Giganti so called from the colossal statues of Mars and Neptune leads from the Cortile into the Palace.

It was built by the architect Antonio Rizzo in 1485. The statues were made by Jacopo Sansovino in 1554.

At the head of these stairs the Doges were crowned with the words "Accipe coronam ducalem ducatus Venetorum."

It is considered by some persons to be "the finest staircase in the world."

THE LOWER COLONNADE. SOUTH.
ON GRAND CANAL.

THE West and South side of the Palace is flanked by an upper and lower Colonnade. This lower one has thirty six columns. They are all different and their capitals are richly decorated with foliage and figures of men and animals.

SOUTH WEST CORNER OF "LA LOGGIA"
OR Upper Colonnade.

This colonnade, remarkably rich, has seventy one marble columns -
From between two pillars of red marble on the west side near the portal
the death sentences of the Republic were proclaimed.

PONTE DEI SOSPIRI E ANGOLO NOÈ P.º SALVIATI VENEZIA

THIS CLOCK TOWER was erected in 1496. The bronze giants strike the hours on the bell. The dial is blue and gold. Under the Arch way the ladies of Venice used to go to the Mercèria, every Ascension Day to study the Paris fashions which were exhibited on a pouppet.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Feeding the Pigeons in the PIAZZA is an ancient custom, the origin is variously reported to the gratitude of Enrico Dandolo a crusader besieging Candia to whom carrier pigeons brought important news- to superstitious reverence for some pigeons liberated on Palm Sunday who sought an asylum in the Cathedral St MARK.- At all events they were long fed by the Republic, "un décret fut rendu portant qu'ils seraient non-seulement respectés mais nourris aus frais de l'Etat." Valery. Now they are fed from the bequest of a pious old lady and by the peas and corn given them by strangers.

The bronze sockets or Pedestals were executed by Alessandro Leopardo in 1505. From them rose flag staffs on which hung the banner of the Republic

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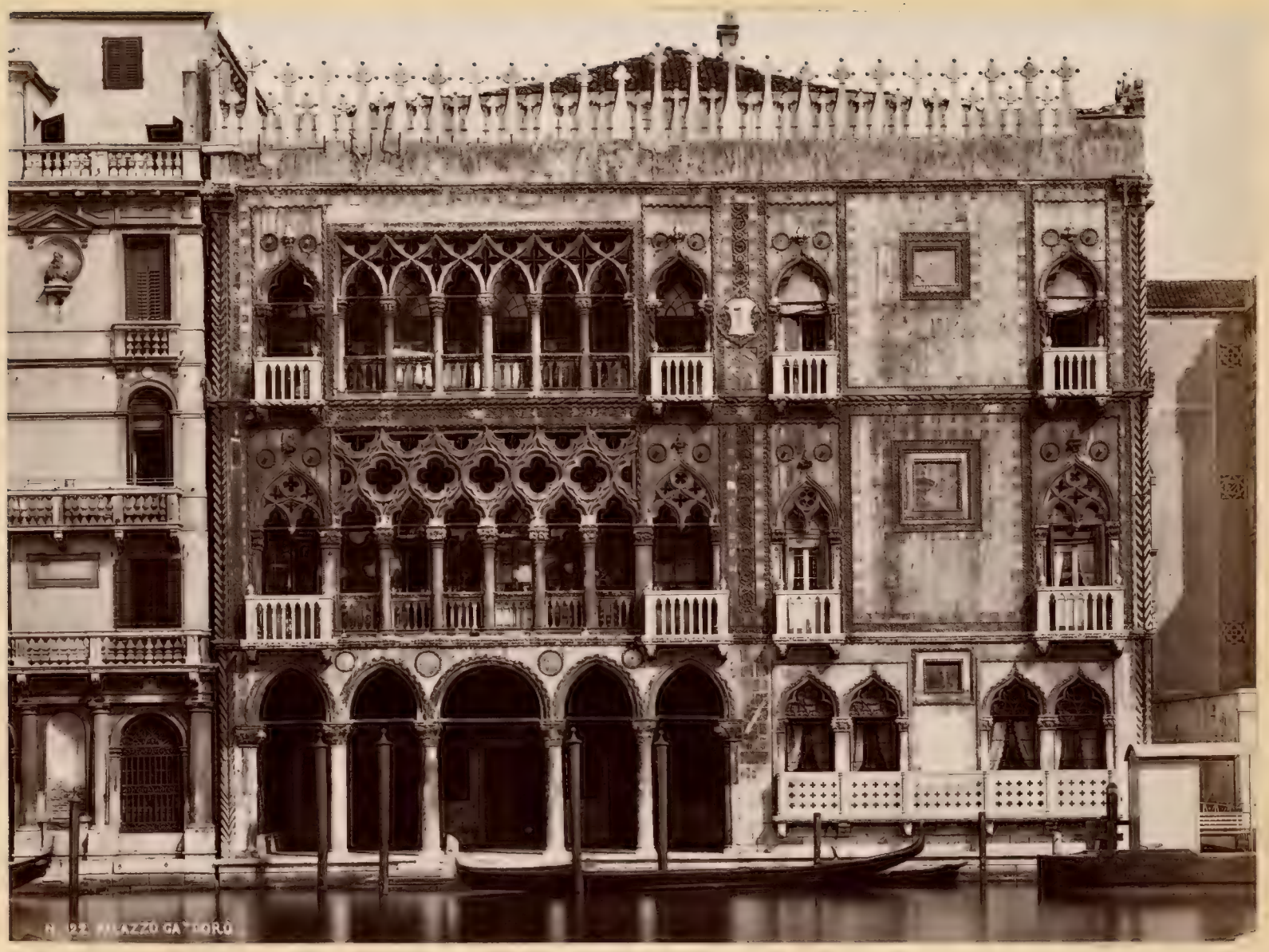
ACROSS THE GRAND CANAL.

CAMPANILE, DOGES PALACE,

Palazzo Contarini Fasan.
on Grand Canal.
A. 14th Century Palace often called "The house of Desdemona."


N. 22 PALAZZO CA' D'ORO

THE RIALTO.

A GONDOLA REGATTA ON THE GRAND CANAL.
THE START.

PONTE DI RIALTO

P.° SALVIATI VENEZIA

P.ª 2.ª N.º 16975 VENEZIA-ACCADEMIA DI BELLE ARTI. LA PRESENTAZIONE AL TEMPIO. (TIZIANO)

103 A. VENEZIA
PALAZZO VANAXFL

373 VENEZIA
TRE PONTI A S. MARIA

10: Rio Meravegie P. Salviati Venezia

368. Venezia - Forte S. Andrea dal Lido

N.62. Costume Chioggiotto

P.° I.ª N.° 15416 . VENEZIA - INGRESSO ALL'ARSENALE. (VEDUTA ANIMATA).